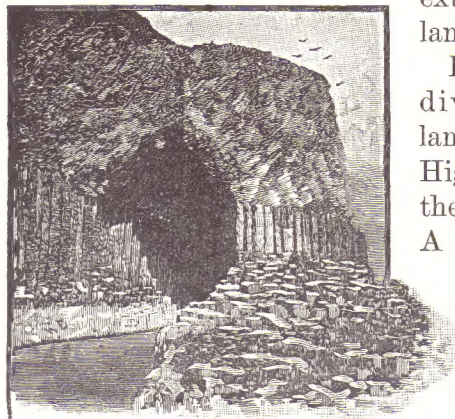


A continuous belt of high ground from Cape Wrath to Loch Lomond forms the "Wind and water-parting" of the country. Between the Grampians and the southern uplands is the only plain of any considerable extent in Scotland.



Fingal's Cave, Isle of Staffa.

It is usual to divide Scotland into the Highlands and the Lowlands. A line drawn from Dunbarton on the Clyde to Stonehaven on the North

Sea marks the division between these two; the Highlands lie to the north-west of this line and the Lowlands to the south-east of it.

**RIVER SYSTEMS.**—Since the water-parting of Scotland lies near the west coast, the rivers of the eastern slope are much the longer. The largest are the Tweed, Forth, Tay, Dee, Spey, and Ness. On the western slope the largest are the Clyde and Ayr.

The Clyde, between Glasgow and Greenock, is the greatest shipbuilding river in the world. The many manufacturing towns in the basin of this river make it the first commercial river of Scotland. Its lower basin "forms one vast town of mining works and factories for iron, silk, wool, and cotton."

The Tay discharges the greatest amount of water of any river in Great Britain.

At Queensferry the Forth is crossed by the Forth Bridge, one of the greatest bridges in the world.

**LAKES.**—Scotland abounds in lakes, called lochs, noted for their beauty and surrounded by most picturesque mountain scenery. Lying in valleys they are generally long and narrow. The most important are Lomond, Awe, Ness, Tay, Katrine, and Leven.

**COAST FEATURES.**—The coast of Scotland is much indented and is about 2,500 miles long. No part of the country is more than 40 miles from sea-water. The east coast from Tarbet Ness to the Firth of Forth is generally flat and sandy; from St. Abb's Head to the Tweed it is bold and rocky.

The chief openings are the firths of Forth, Tay, Moray, Cromarty, and Dornoch.

The chief headlands are St. Abb's Head, Fife Ness, Buchan Ness, Kinnaird's Head and Tarbet Ness.

The islands on the east coast are all small, such as Bell (Inch Cape) Rock, Bass Rock, Inchkeith.

The south coast is low and flat. The chief openings are Luce Bay and Wigtown Bay. The chief capes are the Mull of Galloway and Burrow Head

The west coast is bold and formed mainly of hard rocks. It presents a succession of deep inlets, bold headlands and long peninsulas. The chief inlets are the firths of Solway, Lorne, and Clyde and the narrow salt-water indentations known as lochs, the chief of which are Lochs Broom, Linnhe, Fyne, and Ryan.

The chief capes are the Mull of Kintyre and Ardnarmurchan Point.

The Hebrides number about 500 islands. They are subdivided into the Inner and the Outer Hebrides. Skye and Lewis are the largest of them. Staffa has Fingal's cave, and Iona has remains of ancient churches. In the Firth of Clyde are Arran and Bute, forming Buteshire.

The chief straits are Kilbrannan Sound, the sounds of Jura, Mull, Sleat, the Minch and the Little Minch.



Loch Katrine.